hour as an infallible onion of peace. The Senator was actually transported with delight. The vision of British steamers, prowing along the Virginia scalboard, and battering down the villages, and of law-less red-coat maranters, commanded by such mass Cockburn, plaustering, the country farmers, and carrying off their sicking pages setting the Dismal Swamp on fire, and bearing away all the runaway negons who make it their readers. Swamp on fire, and bearing away all the runaway neg oes who make it their rendezvous; destroving the herring stations, and sixking the ovster crait all along the Chesapeake; all these dreadful visious, of gorgous, hydras, Titous, sistanters, red-coats, burning towns, blazing forests, sucking pigs, Dismal Swamps funing like a coal pit, Paixhan shot, congreve rockets, slaughter, blood, rapine, smoke, fire, desolution, shricks, sinking oyster sloops, and distinantled wood boats cannon pealing, young pigs squealing, banners flouting, red-coats shouting, shingles living, warriors dying, bayon it gleaming, women screaming, cabins talling, niggers bawling, all these dire and portestous apprehensions, all the dread of them, and of "Bombs, guns, drums and batteries,"

Iread of them, and of
"Bombs, guns, drums and batteries,"
vanished from the mind of the Senator, at the antouncement of the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun, and
when his remarks upon them followed, Mr. Archer
Lord up, as grateful as a man who had risen from a
certific processor of the nightness grateful that.

horrible paroxysm of the nightmare, grateful that it was all a dream.

Mr. J. M. Clayton argued the irregularity of these proceedings, on the part of the Senare. The senare was not the initiatory body in in iters apperaining to treatly stipulations. He made a passing log at Mr. Allen, quoting the remark of that Senaror on a previous day, that it was necessary to "presure the hearts of the people for war,"—and he hought that a small majority of the Senare world support the resolutions of Mr. Calbona; but that this was not the manner of proceeding a mustern with he offices of the Senate, and the offices of dielogacy.

was not the manner of proceeding consistent with the offices of the Senate, and the offices of diplomancy.

Mr. Allen, who had been sixting in his chair, as it in a dream, his eye fixed and illuminated, his whole manner stern and abstracted, rose and briefly addressed the Senate. He scouted the idea of any acrous deliberation, except upon the twelve months notice, and the occurancy of the whole of Oregon. We had been builted by England long enough—she had wrested from us a part of our northeastern teritory, she had sent the Caroline in flames over the fails of Nisgara, without even an apology, and now we were commanded to make another sacrifice.—

The claimor of war should not alarm us. He had seen enough of that to know that it need not be dreaded; and he denounce I that sort of patriotism, in any event, which would stop to count the cost, where a question of national honor was the distanted point.

Mr. Haywood was the mediator of the day. He had on a white waisticust, significant of his office. And never did a min accult himself better of his trust, than duf the Senator from North Carolina, this 33th day of December. He deprecated both the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Hamegan. He thought the President ought at least to be permitted to pass through the old year without ex-communication. He ought at least to have two moons allowed him in the further consideration of this contested Oregon boundary. If we were to have the question brought before the Senate, let it be brought the censure upon the President, involved in those of Mr. Calhoun. Evidently, however, his object was to reprime the Senator from Indiana, upon his inconsiderate zeal for the "whole of Oregon, or none." But he did it so nicely over the shoulders of Mr. Calhoun, that Archer, the two Johnsons, the two Clavions, Old Bullion and Eaghy, and even uncle Daniel Surgeon and Drx, were constrained to smile at the dexterity with which it was done. So genteelly—so coully—so adroid—was the bastinado applied, that half the infliction was unfelt by Edwa

alnoun. But old Bullion had also a finger in the pie, at euspension of the debete; for it was only a sus-sion to be renewed two weeks hence. Mr. Han-gan moved the motion indicated by Mr. Hay-od, that the resolutions be laid upon the table,

began moved the motion indicated by Mr. Haywood, that the resolutions be laid upon the table, with the understanding that they be taken up when Mr. Allen's resolution for the twelve months' notice shall be called out for discussion. Col. Benton then declared, sitting in his seat, that he would go for the matten without the qualification, that is, to lay the whole of the resolutions upon the table indefinitely. Then comes the question, how will he go upon the line of forty-nine? His own predilections are for the 49th degree—his constituents are for 54 to Verily, he is in a smarl. But give him time, and he will come up "heads."

Stocks will rise in Wall street from the arrival of this day's discussion. Public meetings will be called in the East and the South, approving the stand of Mr. Calhoun, while on the other hand the people of the West will resolve, and declaim, and denounce, and instruct upon 54 40. The real action of the country, the real expression of its seatiments, will begin to evolve from the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun. The knowledge of that man upon this question—his high character he maintains throughout the band, will give to his opinions something of conclusiveness respecting this long contested controversy. The resolutions and the speech of Gen. Cass were regarded rather as capital for the Presidency, than as an exposition of the policy of the government prospectively. They fell to the ground, in consequence, without any decided or general effect. Not so the resolutions and remarks of Mr. Calhoun. Seizing the wish of the administration, and perceiving the policy of peace, he has taken at once a position which will be ancepted by the country, as an indication of the determinate settlement of the controversy.

nevitable upon 54 40. Commerce will be stopped silroads dropped—national debt and direct taxes ill be created—our onward progress in wealth, po-lation, power, unity, and extension of territorial minion will be suspended. We have made the that Sir Robert Peel will re-consider, accept, and settle the question. The offer of the President of the line of forty mae, after a pre-commitment to every inch of Oregon, only shows something of validity of the British claim. The Baltimore resolutions effected the great object, in the election of the President. Believing himself that that was the main object, he has acted in the premises like a toam who understands the the difference between the stoap and the Cabinet. Rely upon it, the speech of Mr. Calhoun will forestall the balderdash from England, and the echo to Mr. Calhoun's resolutious will be the only true response, and that response will be a reconsideration and an acceptance of the line of forty-nine. and that response will be a reconsideration of an acceptance of the line of forty-nine.

The Decror.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1845. As the year draws towards its close, politicians seem to approach their wit's end. It has been a great year, full of events of momentous import. Nations have been born and have died, as it were, ia a day. But one year ago Texas was an independent nation-to-day the glory of the lone star has melted into the galaxy of our national standard, and San Jacinto and Bunker Hill are battle-fields of the same great nation.

But why should we get crazy over all this matter? Every body is astonished at the popularity of annexation. Men are puzzling their brams to find out new countries to annex. Cuba, California, Mexico, St. Domingo, Canada, &c., have been already named. It seems to be the stepping-stone to popularity, now, to invent some new annexation scheme. General McConnell has been smitten with the mania, and he intends to offer a resolution to morrow to annex treland! There will be some fun out of this, if

ne intends to offer a resolution to-morrow to annex treland! There will be some fun out of this, if nothing more.

The history of this annexation business is a strange one. Bob Tyler, being a leading Repealer, thought the speediest way to carry that measure was to kick up a war with Langland. It was, therefore, resolved upon to annex Texas. This was to effect a double purpose—Is!, to make John Tyler the war candidate for the Presidency in 1844, and. 2d, to secure him all the naturalized vote.

But alas for all human calculation! the treaty for annexation was rejected. Martia Van Buren and Henry Clay, the two acknowledged leaders of the two great parties, took ground against it. John Tyler though himself secure. The Baltimore Convention was held, and Tyler's thunder was quietly taken from turn and given to another, who rode over his prostrated hopes, into his place, upon his own favorite bubby; and the very Senstors who voted against Tyler and annexation, were the strongest supporters of Polk and annexation.

The whigs over the country rejoiced at the deteat of the Texas treaty, and got it confirmed, Henry Clay would have to-day been President of this Republic, with his friends enjoying the spoils of victory.

rablic, with his friends enjoying the spoils of victory.

The movement in the Senate to-day places John C. Calhoun in seeming opposition to the administration. The peace principle will now probably prevail. The South got scared at the prospect before them of a war with England. Several leading whigs had taken bold ground upon this question. They declared that they would not be made scapegoats any longer, and that if the democracy persisted in war measures, they would not hold them back. This was springing a mine upon the democratic party. The result is that John C. Calhoun leads off in opposition to Cass. Allen, Hasnegan, and other fire-caters. He carries with him McDuffle, Colquitt, Lewis, and, probably, the two Florida Senators, making, with the whigs, thirty to twenty-four, with chances for Penaybacker, Benton, and, of course, Benton's scolan attachment, Mr. Bagby.

Calhoun and Lewis, taken mentsily and bodily, are the giants of the democracy, and their weight is

nat to be disputed, as Gen. McCoanell says, "this sile of, or north of Passamagwoody."

Winstever steps may now be taken to prevent a war with England, I fear that there is enough of had blood in the convenience of the con

war with England, I fear that there is enough of bad blood in this country that will boil in our veins, till we are thoroughly philebotomised.

John C. Calhoua will be a candidate for Presi-dent in 1848. The Percy of South Carolina has been too long playing second fiddle to the clans. He will be the Ole Bull of 1848. The westera cry is now "All Oregon or nothing." In 1848, the south-era cry will be, "Calhoun or nothing." Gea. Dix, of New York, had a pretty little party at his nouse this evening.

Gen. Dix, of New York, had a pretty little party at his house this evening. There has been nothing done, as yet, about confraint appointments. Mr. Woodward, nominated to the Supreme Bench, is in imminent danger of another defeat. In the convention held at Harrisburg and Panladelphia in 1837-8, it is charged, that he went for the unconstitutionality of colored votes in any State; abusing O'Connell and the abolitionists; against vested rights and bank charters, and the health against foreign voters. Some of these sta; against vested rights and bank charters, and of the death against foreign voters. Some of these mans would go down very well in some quarters, part the whole together is rather too large a dose for any one man to swallow whole.

My paper is used up, and so am I. G. M. D.

Washington, Dec. 29, 1845.

Condition and History of Mexico-Her Revolution. After the bloody revolution, in which Mexico mist the fetters of the mother land, and stood beare the world free from the despotism of Arragon and Castile-the United States were the first to acknowledge her liberties, and proclaim her independence. The crowned heads of Europe gazed on with jealous eyes, as they saw the links of their conquests and colonies, one by one, broken; and that consummate statesman, Canning-then Prethat consummate statesman, Canning—then Pre-miser of England—followed the example of the United States, recognizing the freedom of Mexico, as an offset to the Holy Alliance. The government of the Republic, naturally suspicious and jealous of the

Spiniards—knowing well that they would use every means in their power to recover their rich possessions and esacially after the abortive expedition formed it. Cubn., which was defeated so gallantly at Tampico by Sauta Anna, where he won his brightest laurels—those that will endure for ever. This expedition is well known as the last attempt made by the mother country to re-conquer her lost and wenitoriat empire in the New World. After the feature of this unfortunate effort, the Spaniards were in this neasure was considered as very necessary to the social state of the country.

This last paragraph refers to the resident Spaniards, who were the active and enterprising miners, business men and capitalists throughout the land, and whose places were immediately supplied with English mining companies, bankers and merchants, backed by English capital. It seems that the knowing men of the British Empire had for years been on the quivie, and their far-seeing politicians had discovered the inevitable consequence arising from the Mexican revolution, and they rejoiced, with a harpy soy, to see her fora from the arms of unhappy Spani. Her mines, her disanion, and her glorious country, were the subjects of envy to the Island Queen, whose men and means were ready at the right time to take the places of the banished Spaniards and immish loans to the government; and thus did she wind her serpentine way into the very bosom of the republic. On London 'Change, at this time, every description of Mexican stocks, government bonds, and mining companies' shares of every kind, became the rage. It was looked upon as the "El Dorado" of the word; and, in truth, to my thinking, it is so—a country that has a climate for every kind of production in the world—the grain and the fruits of the North—all the products of the tropical zone—and, in its varying altitudes, we find wheat, rice, barley, maize, oats, eag, pears, chirimory plums, tames, solities, paralose, plantans, sweet provises, pomegranites, coffee, cocon, cocon-nuts, cochined, vanida, government of Great Britain, the faintest right to the sovereignty of the country. It is said that these loans and interest unpaid, amount to over sixteen millions of dollars; but my opinion is that it much exceeds this sum; and in the case of a transfer of California to this government, the rights of the ier of California to this government, the rights of the bond-holders would be perfectly secure, and would, without doubt, rise much in their value at home, notwithstanding the hue and cry about "repudiation."

This is a simple statement of facts, as I understand them, and serves to show the style of English diplomacy—the out-Metterniching Machiavelli, entirely—and Santa Anna, feeling that his hand was in the lion's mouth, was willing to coax him, till, by a coup de main, he could get it out. Thus he was accused of being too intimate with the English—which was too true—as during his administrations, their Shylock bargains amounted to many millions of dollars. Nor has the annexation of Texas given the Mexican Government any higher opinion of England's infidence, where she cannot draw the purse-strings of a nation!—Capt. Elhott did not find the free people of Texas Chinese-ish at all—(the latter nation had no battle of New Orleans to think of)—and the people of Mexico, angry to think that for a moment they let England and France tickle them into the acknowledging the independence of of Texas, upon certain conditions—for, in doing it, they

"Let in a maid that out a maid Never departed more."

" Let ma maid that out a maid "Let ma maid that out a maid
Never departed more."

The Government would have, I am coavinced, if a
proper Minister had been sent equal to conduct negotiations of such a delicate nature, acknowledged the freedom of Texas, and every thing would
have, ere this, been amicably settled, and will be
yet; and in this respect, our present Minister is peculiarly well fitted for his task—his appointment being another evidence of Mr. Polk's discrimination
in every thing that relates to our foreign affairs. I
shall, in my next letter, give you the reasons why I ing every thing that relates to our foreign affairs. I shall, in my next letter, give you the reasons why I consider Gen Paredes the ruling spirit of the Republic, and of the abuses that the people received under the last administration—of the fearful insecurity of persons and property, and rights throughout the country, as well as the whys and wherefores that revolution most follow revolution, till a spirit of reform sweeps away forever the footprints of tyranny from that glorious land—and of the results that will spring from the grand ceremonial of the marriage of Miss Mexico with Mr. United Stutes—the former, the adopted and beautiful daughter of 1 oor Mrs. Spain, and the latter, the lustiest son of old granay England. The happy compel's silly old parents will, after throwing every obstacle in the way, quarrel like cats and dogs at the wedding, yet, as in most such coses, the marriage will be a happy one—the honeymoon ever to be remembered—and millions of fine healthy boys and girls will cheer them on through a green old age, by "honoming their lather and their mother, that their days may be lengthened in the land of the living" Fouche. ____

BALTIMORY, Dec. 31, 1845; The Governor and his Message - Inother Pilot Bont

missing - Business - Markets, &c.
We see to-day in expectation of the receipt of the Go. vernor's Message, which, it is said, devises many important suggestions with regard to the State's finances: It will be very lengthy, and if received in time, I will send you a brief synopsis of its contents. His recom-mendations for retrieving the credit of the State, by the payment of back interest on the State debt, are said to be most simple and efficient; and, with a majority of friends in both branches of the Legislature, he will have

an opportunity of carrying them out. Certain it is that Thomas G. Frait is the best debt-paying and tax-collecting Governor that Maryland nas ever had.

Another pilot boat the "Graittule," has been missing since the 16th of December, when she was seen about forcy miles east of Capa Henry, in a tremendous snow atom. There were on board of her four pilots—Messes. Hubbard, Owens, Zacharinh, ir., and another, whose came is not recollected, and three negrosailors.

The New York Circus Company are now doing a first rate business at the Front street Theatre. The greatest

The Old Bominion Circus are also doing a good business up town.

Sefton is at the Museum, with Kate Ludlow an' Barney Williams, all doing a good business.

The Markets—There were 500 head of Beel Cattle offered at the scales, 273 head of which were sold at \$3 a \$5 net, according to quality. There were 227 head left on hand unsold. The quality was rather better than the offerings of last week. The Flour Market is still without any activity. A sale of good mixed brands Howard street was made on Monday at \$5,25 per bbl., which price holders were asking yesterday morning, without being able to effect sales. Recent price \$5,121. City Mills Flour was sold at \$5,25, which price holders are firm in asking. Sales of first quality Rye Flour at \$4,75, and of corn meal at \$4 per barrel.

The Stock Market.—Money continues scarce: the Banks have nothing to spare; and as they have to prepare their reports to be haid before the Legeslature, it is not expected it will be much easier before that period. The apprehensions of a war has become more calm, yet the feeling abroad is for 54 deg. 40 min. on the Oregon question; and some anxiety is evinced for the accounts by the steamer to leave? England on the 4th prox. Money on the street can be obtained at one per cent a month. The following sales have been made at the Stock Board—2,600 State 6's, 75; 17,000 City 6's, 96 a 97; 2,500 d', 96; a 97; City 6 per cents have sold at 96 a 97; 97; at the close, 97; bid; sellers at 97. In five per cent nothing doing.

The stock market exhibits great fucluation to day.

the ctose, 97; bid; sellers at 97]. In five per cent nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1845.

The stock market exhibits great fluctuation to-day, particularly in State fives, a large amount of chauged hands. The following quoter which the state of the market:

Sales Stocks at Philadelphia.

Stocks at Philadelphia.

BOARD, Dec. 31, -20,000 State 5's, 71; 139,000 do, cash, 70;; 30,371 do, 70;; 9 Mechanics Bank, 23;; 200 do, 28;

AFFER SALES -5,000 State 5's, cash, 70;; 4,000 do, rw, 70;; 1,500 do, 71; 1 Farmer's and Mochanic's Bank, 13;; 100 Reading Rii, 28;; 20 Philadelphia Bank, 105; 50 Harrisburg RR, 16]

SECOND BOARD -5 Philadelphia Bank, 105; 15 Mechanic's Bank, 24,77000 State 5's, 70;; 6,000 do, rw, 71;; 1222 do, 70;

AVIER SULES -5 Marchanic's Bank, 105; 15 Mechanic's Bank, 24,77000 State 5's, 70;; 6,000 do, rw, 71;; 1222 do, 70;

nic's Bank, 24,47000 State 5'8, 702; 0.000 do, 70½. AFTER SALES -6 Mechanic's Bank, 24; 2,000 Tennes-see Bonds, 83;; 5 Philadelphia Bank, 105; 36 Manufac-see Bonds, 83;; 5 Philadelphia Bank, 23; 75 U. S. Bank, 4½.

COMMERCIA:

**Ecw York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Cotton—There is no general enquiry, and prices are rather nominal; yet it is not possible to purchase any large parcel at a reduction from our figures. A sale of about 700 bales was made to-day for Havre.

Corren—The demand for new Sheathing is confined principally to home use, and continues steady at 23c, 6 months.

Hav.—North River brings from 93 a 100 cents; a sale of Staten Island was made at \$1.

Hav.—In this a ticle we have heard of nothing worthy of note—the demand is limited.

Horse—The receipts for the last month have been considerable; a sale of Tampico occurred a day or two since at 11½c, 6 months—damaged rejected.

Horse—The sales in this article have been to an extent, very good, about 23 bales of the first sort Western were sold for 25 a 30c, cash; also some Eastern for export to Europe, at terms not made known.

Ison.—For two or three weeks back nothing of consequence transpired, and the market in the various discriptions of fron still continues very inanimate—we notice one sale, however, of T. V. F. Norway Bar at \$103, six months.

tions of Iron still continues very inanimate—we notice one sale, however, of T. V. F. Norway Bar at \$105, six months.

LEAD.—Missouri Fig remains at our last quotations, (\$475, cash)—nothing much doing.

Factr.—Sales were made this week of 1,500 hoxes of Bunch Raisins at \$190 for common, and \$212, 4 months, for prime; 2,200 Baracco Cocca Nuts, \$20,34 blus Peanuts, 8 cents, cash; 713 drums Turkey Figs, by auction, at 6;a6]c cash; 60,000 Havana Oranges \$4.50 per bbl; by auction, 11 cases Bordeaux Prunes, sancy boxes, 14;a165, cash.

E. Ricz.—In this article we have nothing to note. The market continues very dull at the reduced rates.

SEED.—Rough Fiax is held at \$10.90, clean 11.50. A lot of Clover (about 200 tons) changed hands for export attprices not yet made known as Tonacco.—The market in the various descriptions is still dull. A few sales were made in common Kentucky at 2]c. a 4 mos., and some Florida Segar Leaf at 10 a 40c. cash. Some St. Jago changed hands at prices not yet transpired. About 36 cases of Connecticut Seed Leaf were sold at 10 cents. The stock on hand of St. Domingo and Cuba, also, is said to be large.

Wool.—There is not much doing in any description—There are few sales making; which are principally for home manufacture. We notice since our last report, sales of Buenos Ayres at 16 cts, 6 mos., since which time, we have had two arrivals from Buenos Ayres, increasing the stock of South American, materially. Ohio fleece, half blood, is held at 31½ cts, cash.

Witself.—Drudge casks 24 cts, bbls. 25 cts.

Corn Trade.

There has been a better demand for Flour at some what improved rates, with sales of Genesee for home use and export, at \$5,69 a \$5,75. Holders to-day are more firm, and none to be had at less than \$5,75, at which sales have been made. Wheat has been in better demand; 4,000 bush. White Genesee for export to France, at \$1,36, and some for Liverpool at \$1,30; Fenn'a, \$1,25. Rye—price nominal at 70c. Corn in good demand at 70 a 72c; New South Jersey 75. Barley—large sale of 40,000 bush at d5c; some lots held at 71c a 72c. Oats, 48c, candl. Peas \$1 per bush. White Beans \$1,62 a 1,09.

The market in Baltimore on the 19th inst. was not remarked at 10 a 10 to 10 saturday at \$5,124; and some other parcels at \$5,125 but the higher figures were the current rate. Holders were asking \$5,23, and at this rate there were sales of about 1000 bbls, mixed brands. The receipt price from cars is \$5,124. Sales of city mills flour were made on Saturday and on the 29th to the extent of 2000 bbls, at \$5,25. Holders were very firm at this rate.—There was very little wheat at market. Small sales were mede at 103 a 109 cts. for good to prime reds, and at 110 a 112 cts. for good white. Sales of white corn at \$3 a 69 cts, and of yellow at 70 a 72 cts. We quote oats at 43 a 44 cts.

There was very little doing in Buffalo on the 27th inst. According to the Commercial of that place, the sudden depreciation in prices below had caused a reluctance on the part of buyers there to operate unless at a material reduction of former rates, and as the heaviest hole in the anticipation that the market would somewhat recover

its buoyancy, and generally speaking were fully enabled to hold over their stock until the opening of navigation, it brought the market at 60c.

The means of the West to sustain a heavy draft upon her for breadstuffs, is plainly seen, says the same paper, in the aggregate of her exports of wheat last a son. Over one million five hundred thousand bushels were shipped from the leading places of export; and notwithstanding the impulse to the close of the business season to get oif every thing to market, there remained over, unshipped, a stock of nearly 1,000,000 bushels more. This is by far the greatest crop ever gathered in that region and offered for export. In 1844, and the year antecedent, the shipments from the upper lakes were liberal, but they were chiefly from Chicago and those points of export in Michigan and Indiana having go other source of outlet on Lake Michigan. Wisconsin was of no account. Now she stands pre-eminent in regard to breadstuffs.

The change that has taken place in regard to this can

The change that has taken place in regard to this can be approximated by the following statement of exports of wheat and flour from the places embraced within our observation. Milwaukie, Racine and Michigan City made no returns in 1844, and must go unrepresented. The returns of the export of wheat stand thus:

Chicago 1843.
Chicago 628,070
Michigan City 205,075
St. Joseph 83,510
Southport 72 000
Milwaukie 20,000
Racine 9

wented.

WHEAT FROM THE UPPER LAKES.

Wheat on Stack on hand

hand Dec 1. next spring. What on Steek or head hand hand Dr. 1. next spring.
2019 1. next spring.
2019 1. next spring.
2019 1. next spring.
2019 1. 1000 1. 100 Total 1,532,025 871,120 2,180,000

The section of Michigan around St. Joseph is more a milling country than any thing else, and the exports of that place partake largely of that commodity; 40 000 bbis at least have been sent off this year, and the stock for the spring shipment is estimated at 50,000 bbis more. On the 1st inst the stock here was small, only 3,000 bbis.

Lst inst the stock there was smail, only 3,000 blis.

Our market was firm, but very quiet, at the departure of the steamer Cambria on the 15th inst. After her departure, there was but a small business transacted, but prices did not lose any of their stringency in come quence, but became, if anything, rather firmer. On Friday evening, 19th inst we received the accounts per the Aoadis; her advices to the 4th inst. from Liverpool, and to ist inst. from Havre, were consisered her very unsavorable for the future course of those markets. At Liverpool, prices were not firm, with a decline of one farthing, and holders were represented to be free sellers, even of the new receipts, which left large losses. The scarcity of money, with the dull state of trade at Manchester, make the prospect for the future course of that market more gloomy and unsatisfactory. The effect of these advices here, has only been to lessen the already small daily eperations previously existing—as holders were iminsposed to submit to a greater dectine than one quarter cot, at which rate, the only buyers have been our own manufacturers. Much of the firmness here has a risen from our small stock, and the high rates ruling at all the Southern ports, and, in nome measure, to the continue to enlarge, Our internal trade, which jis cereating at all the Southern ports, and in receive of the measure of our continue to enlarge. Our internal trade, which jis creating at all the southern ports, and in firmness here has so any been to trade at Manchester.

According to the annual statement of the condition of the annual statement of the condition of the world feeding portion of creation. American Whale Fishery.

According to the annual statement of the condition of the annual statement of the condition of the annual statement of the condition of the world feeding portion of creation. American Whale Fishery.

According to the annual statement of the condition of the business from all the ports in the United States and meat.

According to the future ourse of the

American Manufactures,
This market is not very active. It seldom is so at this season of the year. Quotations are, therefore, merely nominal. The export, this month, of cotton goods amounted to 2,379 packages.
There was some demand for printing cloths, in the early part of the month, but it did not result in much business. The stocks generally are light!
There is no new feature to remark in the Bos on market. All manufacturing stocks are up to a high point, and large dividends have been declared.
Nothing new in the Philadelphia market.
The tendency in prices in Baltimore is upward. There were a few buyers from the west in that market on the 20th. On the 27th there were one or two sales of drills for export.

The Penascola Gazette, of the 13th inst., says:—The machinery for the first cotton factory ever attempted in

The Pensacola Gazette, of the 13th inst., says:—The machinery for the first cotton factory ever attempted in Florida, arrived here a few days ago, and is now landing near Arcadia, twenty miles north of this place. It is evident that in the course of a month or two the factory will be in full operation, the factory buildings being now nearly completed.

It is said that a cotton factory charter will be applied for at the next session of the New Jersey Legislature from May's Landiag, Atlantic county, with a capital of \$150,000.

On the 26th ult., two bills were introduced into the Legislature of South Carolina, which propose to incorporate certain manufacturing companies—one with a capital of of \$300,000, and enother with a capital of \$200,000. One of these factories is designed to be located at Charleston.

capital of of \$300,000, and another with a capital of \$200,000. One of these factories is designed to be located at Charleston.

We learn that the Danville woollen factory establishment, is doing a thriving and constantly increasing business. The cloth, cassimers, blankets, fiannels, &c., manufactured there are spoken of in the highest terms; the cloths, particularly, are of a most beautiful finish, and for durability and service, unaurpassed by any other domestic establishment, in Pennsylvania at least.

American Provisions.

Provisions continue heavy. Ohio Pork, mess, \$13; Prime \$10 25; New York Mess, \$13 50; Prime, \$10 75. Beef, \$5 a \$8, prime and mess Lard, \$1 a 81; Butter—Since our last quotations, we have to report a decline in prices, unexpectedly. We have about the same quantity of stock as we had last season at this time. It was supposed, by our large dealers, early in the season, that Butter would fall short at least one-third from last year; and upon the best information we can get, Butter will be no higher for months to come, if at all—Cheese has also declined. We quote—Butter, prime, 18; do medium 13 a 14—do.common 11 a 11; Cheese—Western, in casks, 6] a 72—do. do. in boxes, 72 a 73—Eastern 9 a 10, in boxes. Lard, in bbls. 8] a 83—do in kegs, 8] a 8] ots.

There appears to be a moderate business doing in Bal-

timore. Oai the 29th inst prices remained as before quoted, viz: old mess ports, \$13 0a, \$1375, prime \$12 5a \$14 50; prime \$12 5a \$10 50; No. 1 \$5 90 a \$75, and prime \$6 25 a \$5 50. Sales of 30 bbls. mess beef at \$10 a \$12. There had been a very limited business doing in bacon, but sales of small parcels continued to be made at former rates, viz: Western shoulders at \$6 cents; sides 74 a 75; and hams at \$8 a \$1 cents. Sales of new Baltimore cured shoulders at 7 cents; of sides at 72 cents. Sales of savevaral hundred hams at 9 cents. The demand for lard was rather less active. We quote both western and city rendered in kegs at \$1 a \$2 cents, less discount.

The trade of America in provisions, and particularly in the articles of pork, bacon and lard, has rapidly been increasing in importance and magnitude. The great resources of the west, says the Baltimore Jamerican, yielding inmense quantities of Indian corn, have supplied food for swine, to such an extent that these animals have become the greatest consumers of one of our chief agricultural stapies. Too bulky to be transported to distant markets with much prospect of proft, even if markets existed to which access could be lad, our males existed to which access could be lad, our males existed to which access could be lad, our males existed to which access could be lad, our males existed to which access could be lad, our males existed to which access could be lad, our males existed to which access could be lad, our males existed to which access could be lad, our males existed to which access could be lad, our males existed to which access could be lad, our males existed to which access could be lad, our males existed to which access could be lad, our males existed to which access could be lad, our males existed to which access could be lad, our males existed to which access could be lad, our males existed to the could be lad, our males existed to the lad of the lad

in 1842, 55 Sperm Whalers arrived, average absence 41 mos. 8 days, with average cargoes of in 1842, 74 two seasons Right Whalers arrived, average time absent 24½ mos., with average cargoes of ...

In 1842, 13 one season ight whalers arrived, average time absent 19½ mos. average cargoes of.

In 1842, 55 Atlautic Sperm Whalers arrived, average time absent 19½ mos. average cargoes of.

The imports from this branch of commerce during the past year have been :—167,917 bbls of sperm oil, 272,730

DEC. 29.—Sperm—The market ve still further impressible at accordance in the past year have been the commerce during the past year have been :—167,917 bbls of sperm oil, 272,730

New Bedford Oil Market ve still further impressible at accordance in the commerce during the past year than the commerce during the past year.

bbls. whale oil, and 3,197,142 lbs. of whalebone.

New Bedford Oil Market.

DEC. 29.—Sperm—The market remains firm, and prises have still further improved. The sales of the week are 250 bbls at 89 cents, and 550 do supposed at the same price; in Fairhaven 300 bbls sold at 88 cents; and in Edgartown 325 do at 87, atcash. In Whale Oil and Whalebone we have heard of no transactions.

Brighton Cattle Market.

DEC. 29.—At market, 720 Deef Cattle, 2600 Sheep and 50 Swise. 300 Beef Cattle unsold.

Paiez —Beef Cattle—Last week's prices generally were not sustained—a yoke or two extra 5 25; first quality 4 50 a \$5; second \$4 at 25; third 3 25 a \$4.

SHEFF.—Small lots from 1 25 to 2 50.

SWINE —At retail from 4 ½ to 6c.

STATEMENT OF BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

1845.

1844.

48,916 B'Cattle

13,275 Stores,

4136 Stores,

10,605 Stores,

107,960 Sheep,

52,740 Swine,

43,660 Swine,

\$1,685,832*

*Estimated at.

*Estimated at.

*Foreign Markets.

Havana, Dec. 12.—Our Rice market continues exceedingly dull. The 100 casks per Colon, from New York, are said to have fetched only 134. Exchange on London, 11 all j prem; on the States, 2a2 prem.

Rio Markets, Nov. 1st.—The transactions of the week have been to a fair extent in produce, but limited in other branches of trade.

Imports.—Eighteen vessels have arrived during the week, with cargoes of flour, lumber, wine, salt and assorted merchandise.

Exports—Coffee—Prices have been steady during the week, in which the sales may be estimated at about 25,000 bags.

Exported—150 bags to Antwerp, 4527 to Baltimore, 1100 to Copenhagen, 640 to Gibraltar, 4299 to Marseilles, 2550 to New Orleans, 4025 to Trieste—in all, from the 25th to the 30th, 1730 bags.

Stock this day, 14,000.

Coffee—superior, per arrobe.....\$3 156 a \$3 200

2550 to New Orleans, 4025 to Trieste—in all, from the 25th to the 30th, 1730 bags.

Stock this day, 14,000.

Coffee - superior, per arrobe. \$3 150 a \$3 200 do 1st good do 2 950 a 3 650 do 1st good do 2 550 a 2 800 do 2d good do 2 550 a 2 800 do 2d good do 2 500 a 2 600 do 2d good do 2 500 a 2 600 do 2d ordinary do 2 00 a 2 600 do 7 riago, do 0 800 a 0 900 Flour.—Arrived 3460 bbls Baltimore—sales limited to 100 bbls at quotations.

Stock in first hands 27,760 bbls.

Shippad coastwise. 464 "
Re-exported. 200 "
Stock in second hands estimated. 22,000 "
Stock in second hands estimated. 22,000 "
Richmond City Mills, per barrel. \$17 a \$18 Baltimore. 15 a 15 pt.
Philadelphia. 15 a 15 pt.
Freights.—Except some unimportant parcels, all the stock has been taken at \$3 000 and \$2 100.

Freights.—Steady at former quotations.

Exchange has scarcely varied, the business early in the week having been generally such as could regulate 37 and 26 have been the extreme rates upon London, and 26 was the quotation at the close of the business this day. We estimate the transactions at about £45,000.

Antoua, Nov. 24, 1845.—Our market has been advancing daily for the last two weeks, owing to advices from the States, and speculators have been activally at work. We have full supplies of all articles of export from your side of the waster. Crackers \$5.50 per bbl; pilot bread \$5.5 Navy \$1; tallow candles 14 cents, large stock; superfine flour \$8,50 per bbl., a small supply; Brandywine corn meal \$5.50 per bbl., a small supply; Prandywine corn meal \$5.50 per bbl., a small supply; round yellow.

lavana. lobart Town, V.D.L.

MARITIME HERALD.

Movements of the Steam Ships. Packets to Arrive.

Virginian, Hiern, Oxford, Rathbone, Mor. 26
Rochester, Forter, Poec. 16
Switzerland, Knight, Quebec, Williams, Victoris, Stark, Mayrr, St. Nicolas, Pell, Duchesse d'Orleans, Burgandy, Wotton, MARSPILLES.

Gaston, Coulter, Nov. 14

Packets to Sa. Livernois and Control of Contro Jan. 3 PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 1.

Cleared.

Ship St James, Meyer, London, Grinnell, Mintura & Co.
Ship Utica, Hewett, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.
Ship Shenandoah, West, Liverpool, C H Marshall.
Ship Margaret Forbes, Meyres, London, J S Winslow.
Ship John N Gorsler, Tamford, London, J S Winslow.
Ship Tremont, Taylor, Hull, J E Gilleapie.
Barque Nancy W Stevens, Stevens, New Orleans, J Elwell
Co. Go.
Barque Thetes, Hanns, New Orless s, Stanton & Frost.
Barque Charlesa, Luat, Lisbon, Nesmith & Wolsh.
Brig Macon, Hayden, Savannah, B M Demell.
Brig Macon, Hayden, Savannah, B M Demell.
Brig Label, Drebert, Rie de Jameiro, Mason & Thompson
Brig Laroline, Sherwood, Charlesson, Dunham & Dinon.
Brig Caroline, Sherwood, Charlesson, Dunham & Dinon.
Schr C P Brown, Jones, Richmond, Platt & Pierron.
Schr Patrick Henry, Chester, Richmond, Allen & Paxon
Schr Deinware, Cresse, South Amboy.
Schr Sparta, Rogers, Jecksonville, Brett & Ure.
Schr Tartarug, Olerenz, Lisbon, Grumell, Minturn & Co.
Sloop Ludy Fenwick, Chipman, New Haven.

Arrived.

Stoop Lady Fenwick, Chapman, New Haven.

Arrived.

Br. brig. Commerce, Crowell, 62 days from Newport, (Wales), with 250 tous coal, to R. Livin. 25th instant, lat 42 31, ton 63, spoke Br. buque Ann. from Liverpool, for St Johns.

T. et. has experienced serve weather on the passage.

Brig Relief, Sawyer, from Machies, with Inmber, to Seith.

Emblem, Banker, 12 days from Machias, withoumber, Brig Emblem, Bunker, is days from Salem, sith mds, to O J T Snow. Schr Rich, Hutchinson, 14 days from Salem, sith mds, to Schr Howard, Baker, 4 days from Bosen, with muse, to Tools & Nickerson.
Schr Cornelia, Faulkner, 4 days from Soston, with muse, to Schr Cinderella, Jones, 3 days from Richmond, with mose,

to master.
Schr Fawn, Rogers, (of Kingston), from Baltimore, corn.
Schr Fora, Jenkins, Chesweake, corn.
Schr Equity, —, Bostor, indse.

Below.
Swedish brig Washington; schr Globe, of New Haven, from West ladies.

Sasan Jane, Sylphide, Baring Brothers: Drugs Attan.
Napoleon.
CHABLESTON, Dec 26-In port, ships H Allen, Wilso York, Idg; Southport, Griffiths, from New York, digs Shermu, from Hull, wtg; Charles, Hoyt, from N Yo Yeata, [Dai] from Firshburg, wtg; Salitwan, Waite, tork, Idg; Harriet & Jessie, from Liverpool, wtg; Col Br] from Liverpool, wtg; Lord Wellington, Br] fra wtg; Oscar [Fr] for Harre, Idg; Cassandra, Br] from Jone, Idg; Fowhattan, Stone, for New York, wtg; Col Br] for Liverpool, Idg; Canton, for do, Idg; Sark Od, disg; Othello, from Wiscasset, [Me] wtg; Marsi Liverpool, Idg; James N Cooper, from do, wtg; Alar Portsmouth, Idg; Belvidore, for Stettin, Idg; See from St Marka, wig; Catharine, from New Orlea Marraseeket, from Attakapas, disg; Colorado, for Fhildely; St Sumons, from Satilla Biver, repairing; Topinow Londou, disg; Washington, for Phildelphi Choetaw, for Bostor, Idg; Tower, from New Orlea William, from New London, disg.

Key & Wast, Dec 13-Arr shup Bahemia, from hound to New Orleans; brig N O Brown, from S bound to Cherleston; schr Bysger. Baltimore. 13 Harriet Smith, arr, and sid 17th for Mobile.

New London, Dec 30-Ornee of the News)-Arr Monmouth, of and feen Cold Suring, from New Claure, Fernaming 19th Nov. 2150 bols oil 150 sp; bris Sawyer, Chertyfeld for N York; schr Cornella, F Boston for do. Arr 29th, barque Trinidad, Trian New Haven; schrs Empire, Boston for ver aloop Friker, Newport for NYork; Franklin, Hampsted, for N' NEWS RYPORT, Dec 39-Clid achs Oregon, Denney, New Orleans, Dec 31-Arr ships Leauder, Feelan pool; Victoria, Rio dy Jameiro, Clinton, Bremens; barg & Jane Amsterdam; brig Tasso, St Crorx; Rosella Christi and Ar-mass; Wm Bryan, Arassas Byy; Wild do; clusteamship Galveston, Wright, Galvastou; shij Liverpool; John Holland, Haver; Java, Liver

N York for Providence; Juno, Ahlers, Provis Monitor, Cummings, Fall River for do; Esse Fall River; 23th, are sehr Juno. Thomaston is FROVIDENCE, Dec 29—Arr sehr June. Rostry cutter Juckson, Webster, Newport; Jood Charles, Sunrgis, New York, via Nospott; Ladz Washington, Rowland, New Yerk.

SAYANNAH, Dec 23—Arr [Br] Series Mary, mon Liverpool; 2tth, Cld to: Scring, Taylor. By Last eight's Southern Mail.

West Indies.

PART WALTHALL, VA., Dec 27—Arr briz Rolla, C. York. Sld barque Mary, Hooper, Ris.

PHILADELPHIA Dec 31—Frem Sar Corresponders Mary, Newbern, NC, Here, Basimors, Gratina, fork, aloop Union, Baltimore. 21d barque John Lingston, Ja; brig Jamse Clark, S. Johns, Tay-ah Lingston, Ja; brig Jamse Clark, S. Johns, Tay-ah Lingston, Jay brig Jamse Clark, S. Johns, Tay-ah Lingston, Jay brig Jamse Clark, S. Johns, Tay-ah Lingston, Jay Crik, Americals, Norfok; Richmond, Boston, 1988.